

U.S. Expresses Its 'Concern' Over Rising Fighting in Laos

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The United States yesterday expressed its "concern" over the rising level of fighting in Laos as a spokesman said it appeared that North Vietnamese forces in the strategic area may be preparing to launch a "dry season offensive" there.

Robert J. McCloskey, the spokesman, said that the increased number of North Vietnamese regular troops in Laos and "the level of activity" recently demonstrated by North Vietnamese and the South Vietnamese in the strategic area were "sufficient to express concern."

The dry season in Laos, as in North Vietnam, began last November and it will end in mid-March.

McCloskey, however, said that the "no comment" answer to questions from newsmen as to why the United States proposed to send this concern militarily or diplomatically.

The extent of U.S. military involvement in Laos remains a highly sensitive issue here and last month Congress wrote into the defense appropriations legislation a prohibition against such involvement.

Calley Stays On Duty by Army Order

FORT BENNING, Ga., Jan. 21 (UPI).—Lt. William L. Calley, Jr., convicted of murdering a fellow soldier, was ordered to remain on duty by the Army today.

The 26-year-old Marine, scheduled for court-martial later this month on charges of premeditated murder of 102 Vietnamese villagers, was ordered to remain on duty by the Army today.

He does administrative duties at the deputy commander of the 3rd Marine Division.

One defense motion, contending that the court-martial jurisdiction over Lt. Calley, says that the charges be dismissed on that basis.

Lt. Calley was due to be passed from service Sept. 6, 1969, but has been retained in the Army on charges of premeditated murder.

Says Rights Violated

He was not officially referred to as a court-martial, multi-armed judge on the U.S. Court of Military Appeals, "constitutes a violation of the anti-slavery 13th amendment of the Constitution."

Mr. Laker said at a pre-trial hearing yesterday that President Nixon authorized the court-martial and consequently influenced nearly every military man involved in the case.

The attorney said that "the court-martial is a violation of the anti-slavery 13th amendment of the Constitution."

George M. Humphrey Is Dead; Eisenhower's Treasury Chief

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPI).—George M. Humphrey, 79, secretary of the treasury under President Eisenhower from 1953 to 1967, died last night in Cleveland.

He was the country's 55th secretary of the treasury. Mr. Humphrey was a member of President Eisenhower's staff and a powerful figure in the capital.

A master financial manager, Mr. Humphrey was essentially a fundamentalist whose convictions were based on a balanced budget. Mr. Humphrey sought to restrain the growth of the federal government and to exert tight control over its use of funds.

As treasurer, Mr. Humphrey decided in bringing about a consolidation of the federal tax structure, the first major change since 1870.

Michigan Native

Mr. Humphrey was born in Cuyahoga, Mich., on March 8, 1890. He was graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1912.

In 1918 he became general counsel for the A. C. Hanna Co. of Cleveland, an iron ore and pig iron and Great Lakes shipping company. In 1929 he became president of the firm.

After mergers and consolidations in connection with Hanna International, Mr. Humphrey put together the Pittsburgh Consolidation, which became the nation's largest producer of bituminous coal.

In 1946, Mr. Humphrey accepted the chairmanship of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce.

The next year, President Harry Truman appointed him as an advisory member of the 12-man War Relocation Authority.

In 1952, he was asked to join the incoming Eisenhower administration.

Francis Tangy-Prigent

FORLAIN, France, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Francis Tangy-Prigent, a French resistance leader and anti-Nazi fighter, died last night.



FIGHTS FOR PETS—John Tarangala feeds the calf and lamb (and, indoors, the pig) he wants to keep and raise on his Great Neck, N.Y., property. But authorities say that this Long Island north shore "gold coast" is not a farming area and have passed a zoning ordinance forcing Mr. Tarangala to get rid of the animals. He claims the ordinance is not binding on him since he had the animals for almost a year before it was passed. And, he says, he'll fight the case in the courts.

Initiative Left to Client

Senator Releases GM Letter Urging Warranty Repair Curb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—A Senate subcommittee reported yesterday that General Motors last month ordered its Chevrolet dealers not to fix warranty-covered defects, except those involving safety, unless the customer spotted them and requested repairs.

A GM spokesman in Washington said that was not the intent of a letter to dealers from Chevrolet's general sales manager, and that was cited by the subcommittee, and that a clarifying letter was circulated on Jan. 16.

The first GM letter was made public by Sen. Philip A. Hart, D-Mich., at a hearing by the Senate Commerce Committee's consumer subcommittee on a bill to improve federal regulation of guarantees and warranties. He said that a Chevrolet dealer had called it to his attention.

Sen. Frank E. Moss, D., Utah, subcommittee chairman, commented: "I shudder to think what the result would have been if one dealer had not called it to the attention of a committee of Congress."

Sen. Hart distributed copies of the letter, which was dated Dec. 5, 1969, and addressed "to all Chevrolet dealers." It bore the letterhead of GM's Chevrolet Motor Division in New York and was signed by general sales manager Robert P. Lund. The senator said that he had complained about the letter to Ernest Barrella, GM's public relations manager.

The letter

Mr. Lund's letter began: "There has been an alarming increase in warranty costs during the past year. . . . Recent surveys indicate that the increase in the amount of warranty work is being claimed on vehicles that customers did not ask for, did not need, and in a surprising number of cases, did not get."

Following release of the letter a Chevrolet spokesman in Washington issued a statement saying: "A question has been raised as to whether the letter of Mr. Lund . . . was intended to mean that no warranty work could be done by a dealer unless specifically requested by a customer. This was certainly not the intent of the letter."

"However, Mr. Lund has issued a revised letter dated Jan. 16, 1970, in order to eliminate any question as to whether a service technician may recommend warranty work not requested by a customer and the manner of recommending the performance of warranty work."

In the letter released by Sen. Hart, Mr. Lund listed some rules for dealers to follow in an effort to reduce warranty costs. The first was:

"Unless a safety defect is discovered, no warranty work is to be performed unless requested by the customer and needed."

Sen. Hart got his copy of Mr. Lund's letter from a Chevrolet dealer in the West who told the senator he was "writing anonymously for fear of reprisal."

The dealer told Sen. Hart that GM's order meant "that if in the normal course of pre-delivery service or regular service, a trained mechanic or service manager discovers defective parts or workmanship that does not relate to

Leaflet Promotion of Pill Is Misleading, Says FDA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The Food and Drug Administration yesterday asked that producers of birth-control pills stop issuing booklets and other promotional materials that do not reflect the official labeling for the drugs which have been in effect since Jan. 1.

San D. Fine, associate commissioner for compliance, made the request on the eve of a second round of Senate hearings on whether women are being adequately informed about hazards of oral contraceptives.

In telegrams to all eight manufacturers, Mr. Fine cautioned that regulatory action may be taken if promotional materials do not faithfully reflect the official labeling.

Booklets on the pills, usually attractively illustrated and written in simple language, have been given by doctors and others to millions of women during the decade the drugs have been in use.

For years, some doctors have complained to the FDA about pamphlets that sometimes downplayed the risks of blood-clotting and other diseases listed in the official labeling. They also have cited cases in which companies compelled by the FDA to issue corrected booklets have not recalled copies of offending brochures.

FDA Commissioner Charles C. Edwards, in a letter on Monday to 381,000 doctors and hospital administrators, urged "full disclosure of the potential adverse effects . . . thus permitting participation of the patient in the assessment of the risks associated with the methods."

The FDA letter included the new labeling, which is intended for prescribing physicians rather than patients.

The new labeling, which derives from a report made last September by the FDA's advisory committee on obstetrics and gynecology, renewed previous warning that each year among 100,000 users the pills cause clotting diseases which, according to British studies, kill three women and seriously injure 47.

Another possible treatment is to remove the surface layer of the cornea, and to glue on a large contact lens that protects the cornea from the enzymes.

Dr. Dohlman said tests are now being made, but he is not sure how permanently the lens will protect the cornea.

He also reported a new development in the treatment of corneas already perforated by ulcers.

Until recently, surgery of an especially tricky kind had been necessary to correct the perforations. But it has been discovered at Harvard that new adhesives can be dabbed onto the perforation, Dr. Dohlman said. He said the best are called cyanoacrylates.

These form a new surface over the hole in the cornea, keeping it from spreading and allowing the tissues to heal by themselves.

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1967 Detroit Riot Incident Trial Opens

4 Accused in Beating Of 10 in Algiers Motel

By Seth S. King

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 21 (UPI).—The Algiers Motel incident was reopened yesterday as three Detroit policemen and a private guard went on trial in federal court in connection with the beating of eight Negro youths and two young white women in the motel annex during the Detroit riots of 1967.

The four are charged with conspiring to deny the civil rights of the ten persons by threatening, intimidating and beating them.

Three other young Negroes were shot to death in the annex of the downtown Detroit motel either shortly before or while the ten persons were being interrogated by the three policemen with the help of the private guard.

Ronald August, 31, one of the three officers, admitted killing Anthony Pollard, 19, when Mr. August said, the Negro tried to grab a shotgun from him.

Mr. August was acquitted of first-degree murder charges after a six-week trial last summer.

The private guard, Melvin Dummar, a Negro, was tried earlier on charges of felonious assault during the incident. He was also acquitted.

David Senak, 27, and Robert Paille, 34, the two other Detroit policemen, are being tried for the first time for their alleged part in the July 25, 1967, incident. The three have been suspended from the Detroit force since the week following the incident.

The case was brought to federal court in Flint, after defense attorneys asked for a change of venue.

They contended that widespread pre-trial publicity, including publication of John Edgar Hoover's "The Algiers Motel Incident," made it impossible for the defendants to get a fair trial in Detroit.

Federal Judge Stephen J. Roth of the Eastern District of Michigan opened the proceedings by announcing stringent security rules during the trial. He banned all television and radio equipment from the courtroom and also prohibited the making of sketches while the court was in session.

Tennessee-Gulf Canal Plan Gets Nixon's Approval

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).

President Nixon today signaled the start of construction of a waterway that will fulfill a 100-year dream of linking the Tennessee River with the Gulf of Mexico.

The President will ask Congress for an initial outlay of \$1 million in his budget for fiscal 1970 to launch an expected nine years of work on the \$380 million Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway.

The federal cost is estimated at \$318 million, with Mississippi and Alabama putting up over \$65 million to finance the huge system of locks, dams and river channels.

"This is a project men over the country have dreamed of for over 100 years," Rep. Jack Edwards, R., Ala., told reporters at a joint news conference with Rep. Bill Brock, R., Tenn.

They said they were among "hundreds and hundreds" of business and government officials who have plugged for the project during the past ten years. Both flatly predicted Congress will go along with it.

Plans of the Army Corps of Engineers call for digging a 27-mile canal through a ridge dividing the Tombigbee and Tennessee watersheds, building 45 miles of canal in all with five dams and ten locks, and improving 170 miles of river channel.

The project, first proposed in 1908, is expected to take nine years to complete.

Service Academies In U.S. Sued on Chapel Rules

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Six midshipmen at the Naval Academy and a West Point cadet went to court here yesterday in an effort to break the service academies' requirement of compulsory chapel attendance.

In a lawsuit drafted by attorneys from the American Civil Liberties Union, they challenged the requirement as a violation of the Constitution's ban on establishment of religion.

Lawrence Speiser, director of ACLU's Washington chapter, said the lawsuit was prepared after a "year-long fruitless effort by the ACLU to induce the military services to change their regulations."

Defense Department spokesmen refused even to confirm that such a suit existed. Because the suit has been filed, they said, they were authorized to say only that "our legal counsel is studying it."

But the midshipmen and the cadets say that students are subject to "stringent administrative punishment" if they fail to appear at chapel on Sundays.

Spacemen Fly Again

HOUSTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The space agency said yesterday Apollo-10 moonwalker Alan L. Bean and two other astronauts, Apollo-7 pilot Walter Cunningham and scientist-astronaut Joseph Karwin, grounded last month from piloting jets because of minor flight-rule violations, have resumed flying.

House Democrats Plan TV Rebuttal Of Nixon's State-of-Union Address

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—House Democrats today announced plans to stage a televised rebuttal in February of the President's State of the Union message tomorrow.

The House Democratic caucus approved a resolution criticizing Mr. Nixon's fiscal policies. It describes Mr. Nixon's anti-inflation effort as a high-interest, tight-money policy "crushing the housing market, blocking school construction, water and sewage facilities and the revitalization of our urban and rural communities, and creating unemployment and inflation."

The resolution called for appropriate House committees chaired by Democrats. "In lieu of leadership from the executive branch, to draft a specific program to combat high interest rates and to bring about a more equitable and effective monetary policy for the nation."

The resolution was introduced by chairman Wright Patman, D., Texas, of the House Banking Committee.

Caucus chairman Dan Rostenkowski, D., Ill., said the Democrats plan to reply some time in February and will ask the major television networks to carry their rebuttal.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., and House majority leader Carl Albert, D., Okla., may be among the Democratic leaders presenting the rebuttal, Rep. Rostenkowski said.

Coroner's Jury Verdict: Justifiable Homicide Ruled In Death of Chicago Panthers

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP).—An interracial coroner's jury today returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in the deaths of two Black Panther leaders who were fatally shot in a police raid Dec. 4.

The jury of prominent Chicagoans said the 14 Chicago policemen detailed to the state's attorney's office who participated in the raid were "reasonable" in using firearms against the Panthers because they believed the weapons "were necessary to prevent death or bodily harm to themselves."

Fred Hampton, 21, Illinois Panther leader, and Mark Clark, 22, Peoria Panther leader, were killed in the raid on Mr. Hampton's West Side apartment.

Police said they seized 19 weapons in the flat.

The jury deliberated more than five hours before returning the verdict.

After the verdict of justifiable homicide was read by Dr. Andrew J. Toman, Cook County (Chicago) coroner, Mr. Clark's mother rose and said, "It was not."

Mr. Hampton's mother said she would make no comment.

Later, James D. Montgomery, a lawyer representing the Panthers, said he would take further legal action.

A-Sub Passes First Trials

GROTON, Conn., Jan. 21 (UPI).—The nuclear attack submarine Flying Fish successfully completed its first sea trial today. With the addition of the Flying Fish, the U.S. Navy now has 87 nuclear submarines, 45 attack and 41 Polaris.

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Canadian Club

Five Drown As Lifeboat Capsizes

Soviet Ship Saves One From Scottish Craft

FRASERBURGH, Scotland, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Five seamen died today trapped inside their Scottish lifeboat, the Duchess of Kent, when it capsized on a rescue mission in a 50 mph North Sea gale.

A lone survivor was picked up by a Russian trawler, the Viktor Kingsepp. The Russian ship was escorting the Danish fishing boat Opel, which the lifeboat had been rushing to help.

The Russian crew attempted to right the lifeboat and strapped the craft to the side of their vessel. They found four dead men trapped inside. A fifth had been washed away.

Burning Freighter

MOREHEAD CITY, N.C., Jan. 21 (UPI)—Seas swollen by high winds prevented the Coast Guard from putting another tow line on the drifting Norwegian freighter Thoris Prethuis today.

The 4,825-ton ship was sent adrift about 50 miles southeast of here last night when a large tow line from the Coast Guard cutter Chulihua snapped.

The freighter, racked Sunday night by fires and explosions which killed two men, was being towed to sheltered waters so that fire-fighters could board the vessel. A Coast Guard spokesman said that while it appeared the blaze was out, there was a possibility that small fires still existed deep in the ship.

Grain Loader Sinks

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—A floating grain loader sank after being involved in a collision with the 7,301-ton British vessel Hardwicke Grange in thick fog near here early today.

River police said one of the loader's three-man crew was missing and the other two were injured. A police spokesman said the sinking was blocked the busy waterway to the sea.

Husak Calls on Czech Party To Halt Its Factional Fighting

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Jan. 21 (NYT)—Czechoslovak Communist party chief Gustav Husak appealed to the membership today to stop debating and start working for the country's development.

In a long article published simultaneously in the party's main organs, Rude Pravo of Prague and Pravda of Bratislava, Mr. Husak called for what he termed "ideological and action unity."

Czechoslovaks here who keep in touch with the home country read Mr. Husak's article as a plea for a moratorium in the factional fighting in his party. The sources said that they had fresh information that the power struggle between various cliques in the Czechoslovak Communist apparatus was getting fiercer as a plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee was approaching.

A Prague Unit Of Party Expels Fifteen Members

PRAGUE, Jan. 21 (UPI)—The plenum of the Prague-1 district committee of the Communist party has expelled 15 former presidium or committee members from the party for "having caused grave political harm," the newspaper Rude Pravo reported yesterday.

The newspaper said the committee met Monday to assess its activities in the reformist era of 1968 "self-critically" and revoked politically wrong decisions, resolutions and statements.

It said those expelled included former presidium chairman Milos Nemcansky.

49 to Stay in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 21 (UPI)—A group of 49 Czechoslovaks yesterday were granted political asylum in Sweden.

The 49 men, women and children were part of a group of 96 tourists who visited Sweden before Christmas. During their stay here, 52 decided to apply for asylum.

The meeting is scheduled to open Wednesday. The 125-member Central Committee is theoretically the highest party body between national congresses. Actually, decisions are frequently made in smaller party councils and eventually ratified by the Central Committee.

Informants inside Czechoslovakia indicated today that Communist party leaders were holding long meetings preparatory to the Central Committee "plenum" next week. The hectic activity at the Central Committee headquarters on the Vitava River embankment in Prague was said to be accompanied by mounting tension.

The last plenary meeting of the Central Committee was held last September. It stripped Alexander Dubcek, the former party chief, of most of his party and state functions and purged the party of other prominent liberals.

Economic planning and rules for the renewal of party membership cards are announced items on the agenda of the forthcoming plenary meeting, which has been postponed at least three times since early November.

In a separate article in Rude Pravo, a spokesman for Mr. Husak, Jaroslav Kocmanek, said today that the substitution of new party membership cards for old ones would be an important step toward the regime's consolidation. It has already been announced that the replacement of membership cards would be coupled with ideological and loyalty checks for every holder, and result in another broad purge.

However, Mr. Husak's spokesman reiterated today the party chief's advocacy of selective, rather than indiscriminate and vindictive, purging methods. Stressing that all "rightist opportunists," meaning liberal elements must be ousted from the rank and file, Mr. Husak's spokesman explained: "It would be incorrect to evaluate members only by one short period of activity in the party. All their earlier and present attitudes must be taken into consideration together with their moral and professional qualities."

Charges Upheld, Bail Refused for Girl in Tate Case

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—A judge denied motions yesterday for the dismissal of murder and conspiracy charges against Linda Kasabian, one of six persons accused in the killing of actress Sharon Tate and six others. He also declined to set bail for her.

Her attorney argued that the grand jury that returned the indictments was not representative of the community and that it was influenced by what he called an "inundation" of publicity.

Superior Court Judge Malcolm M. Lucas ordered that Mrs. Kasabian remain in custody with the trial date to be set Feb. 8.

Meanwhile a \$5 million wrongful-death suit was filed in Superior Court yesterday in connection with the killing of men's hair stylist Jay Sebring, one of five persons murdered at the home of Miss Tate last August.

The defendants are Charles M. Manson, 35, and four members of his hippie-type cult.

The action was filed on behalf of Mr. Sebring's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Kummer, of Detroit, Mich.

The suit seeks to impound and place in a trust any profits the defendants realize from Family Jam, Inc., a corporate firm formed recently to produce Manson's music on records. The move, according to Manson, is designed to provide funds for the defense.



Beatle John Lennon getting what may have been his next-to-last haircut—in 1966 for a war movie role.

Hairiest Beatle John Lennon Now the Closest Cropped

AALBORG, Denmark, Jan. 21 (AP)—John Lennon had his long hair cut and his beard trimmed in his north Jutland retreat west of here and emerged "a new and much stronger personality," Danish friends said today.

He shed his Beatle image in a session with a lady hairdresser in the barn of the former farm where he has been staying for several weeks.

He was joined in the hair-cutting ceremony by his wife, Yoko Ono, her five-year-old daughter, Kyoko, and several of the couple's friends here.

"Move About Anonymously" Aage Rosendahl Nielsen, head of the new experimental college at Fjerlarslev where the Lennons are staying, said Lennon told him he sent for the hairdresser, "because I just felt like shedding all that hair—and because a new haircut might enable me to move about anonymously."

Lennon himself was making an announcement. Miss Aase Hankrough, the 27-year-old hairdresser who did the trimming, told United Press International she left Lennon with a buzz "not longer than two centimeters (about 4/5 of an inch)" and that she put the short hair in a plastic bag.

(She did not say how short she cut the hair of Yoko or her daughter, Miss Hankrough said, and threatened to call the police if I didn't go away immediately," Mr. Gottfredsen said.

"Then he slammed the door before I had a chance to get into position for a shot," the luckless photographer said.

Miss Hankrough, 26, spent more than an hour severing Lennon's hair. "It's not so easily



Lennon prior to trim.

described," she told newsmen, "but try to imagine Mia Farrow's boyish hairstyle on Lennon's head and you'll get the general idea."

A photographer, who late last night got as far as the front door of the farm where the Lennons stay with Yoko Ono's former husband, Anthony Cox, and his wife, Melinda, got a glimpse, but no picture of the new Lennon hairstyle.

"The hair was cut pretty close, but it was nothing like a skin-head," Klaus Gottfredsen said.

"Anyways, Lennon threw me out, told me I was trespassing and threatened to call the police if I didn't go away immediately," Mr. Gottfredsen said.

"Then he slammed the door before I had a chance to get into position for a shot," the luckless photographer said.

U.K. Hitches Computer to A Telescope

Can Chart New Stars At Very High Speed

EDINBURGH, Jan. 21 (AP)—British scientists yesterday unveiled a machine they believe will revolutionize star-gazing for the professional astronomer.

The machine, called Galaxy, links a telescope with a computer and permits the charting of stars at a speed and an accuracy never thought possible before.

Scientists here said they believed the Galaxy established a world lead in astronomy for Britain and that 12 hours before the unveiling it had made "a considerable discovery" in the constellation of Perseus.

Before yesterday, they said, only 15 stars less than 38 million years old had been known in Perseus. By yesterday morning, scientists using the Galaxy had discovered 123 such stars.

Dr. Vincent Reddish, senior principal scientific adviser at the Royal Observatory here, told a news conference:

"We will now be able to seek answers to questions that it was pointless even to ask before we had this machine."

More Star Images

"By the end of this year we expect to have measured more star images than all the world astronomers have made in this century."

The Galaxy contains an Elliot 4130 computer linked to a 16-inch Schmidt telescope. Its electronic equipment interprets automatically the thousands of dots—or star images—recorded on each photographic plate of its camera.

In effect, it brings automation to a task once limited to the capacity of the human eye.

Dr. Reddish said the device can measure the accuracy of a star's position to one micron—one thousandth of a millimeter.

The machine's findings, he predicted, could well change the views now held by astronomers about how stars are formed.

"This may well start a new era of optical astronomy," said Prof. E. A. Bruck, Astronomer Royal for Scotland.

The Galaxy is manufactured by Fair-Com Ltd. of Scotland and sells for \$284,000. The company says it has had inquiries from the United States.

The device is eight feet long, 10 feet wide, seven feet high, and weighs 3.5 tons.

Two Dissidents Reported Jailed In Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—Two more Soviet dissidents have been sentenced to three years in a labor camp by a court in the Central Asian city of Tashkent after being found guilty of defaming the Soviet state and social system, friends of the two said here.

They named them as Ilya Gikhal, a teacher and poet, and Mustafa Zhemlyev, a leader of the Tashkent-based minority group of Crimean Tatars which claims it is being persecuted by Soviet authorities.

Official sources said main evidence against the two men at the week-long trial consisted of documents they had written and signed protesting against treatment of Crimean Tatars and against trials of fellow dissidents.

Both men, who were arrested last year, were among 54 signatories of an appeal to the United Nations last May alleging violations of human rights in the Soviet Union.

U.S. Foreign Policy—II: Rogers and Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

nam, he said, but it must avoid "involvement" in situations that could risk confrontation with China and the Soviet Union.

The new secretary of state, in another favorite administration phrase, brought with him "no doctrinaire baggage." Says Mr. Rogers: "I challenge all the old assumptions on foreign policy."

Friends and associates say Mr. Rogers operates by "common sense" or, sometimes, "hunch" or "feel," attributes that helped to make him a millionaire lawyer between the Eisenhower and Nixon administrations.

Mr. Rogers has increasingly become more "visible" as secretary of state. He had, in fact, however, taken an early lead in setting out the administration's initiatives toward Peking. He is deeply engaged in U.S.-Soviet policy. He has had virtual control of carrying out the administration's Middle East policy, and perhaps most of all, he has been a major open and private proponent of disengaging the United States from the Vietnamese war.

When Mr. Rogers talks on Vietnam, he is not only speaking to the public, he often is "talking at" the administration, too. This is not a novel process in Washington: trying to coax along a policy while describing it. The Rogers talk of the need "to take risks for peace" or of maintaining a "steady pace" of U.S. troop withdrawals, or of the "irreversible" course of the troop pullout, is as much intended to make the process irreversible as to explain it.

At first, his associates were dismayed by the seemingly easygoing Rogers style, the very relaxed working habits, the speed to those of Dean Rusk, who often worked Sundays by wearing a sport shirt in his office.

Compared to Secretary Rusk, steeped in international minutiae and substance, Mr. Rogers was a naive, blithe spirit. He had no memory to reach back into about who said what at a conference in Moscow or Geneva or Bonn.

Let's Stop This

In his early "learning period" at State, Mr. Rogers exploded with indignation when he found everything in a cable undervalued or "colored" in red. Except three words, "the State Department," he rides himself on quick absorption of substance: "I said, 'For God's sake let's stop this. I can read what I want.'"

He confidently delegates authority, giving his assistant secretaries greater authority than they have had in years. Rogers for his "energy," especially because of his readiness to challenge old dogmas, his humor, his willingness to listen. "For years," said one Rogers admirer, "Rusk simply put at the bottom of his papers without comment, recommendation that challenged his belief. Rogers welcomes them."

In his first weeks and months at State, experienced bureaucrats repeatedly tried to arouse

Mr. Rogers to the danger that Mr. Kissinger was totally dominating the scene and, also, occupying the State Department with NSC requests for inter-departmental review of every aspect of foreign policy. By now there have been more than 80 of these study papers.

President Invoked

No bureaucracy can shrug off these requests. They begin, as one official expressed it, "with the name of God: 'The President has directed a study on...'" or "The President has asked..."

Mr. Rogers was urged by his colleagues, in the early months, to get some relief from the White House pressure. But instead of laying a foundation for the complaint about the study papers by talking first with Mr. Kissinger, said one colleague, Mr. Rogers went to see President Nixon and "foolishly" threw the list at him cold.

The President, who had authorized the reviews, dismissed the burden as a minor matter. Mr. Kissinger, not Mr. Rogers, often was the official present when the President met in Washington on overseas trips, with important foreign dignitaries. Mr. Kissinger had the two key functions of power: "propaganda" and "the power to execute."

Mr. Rogers, however, refers to Mr. Kissinger's post as "staff adviser" to the President, and that function is an inescapable necessity.

He insists he has no problem reaching the President when ever needed. "We've known each other a long time. We've, think alike. I am on the phone with him two or three times a day."

Nixon "Makes Policy"

"I am the adviser to the President on foreign policy," Mr. Rogers has said. "I am the man who makes foreign policy."

Mr. Kissinger commented last week:

"I don't conduct my own foreign policy. I rarely see foreign diplomats and when I issue instructions to the bureaucracy, clear with the President first. Every order that comes out of this office has been presidential order, almost always written, back it up, and every major conversation is based on a presidential instruction."

"I have a staff of 28 professionals; they [State] have hundreds. I can't get into the operational side of it."

Descriptions of Mr. Kissinger as a rival or super-secretary of state, he said, are "sort of melodramatic, account the doesn't make any sense."

Mr. Rogers, Mr. Kissinger said, is operationally oriented. He is more conceptually oriented. He is responsible for conducting foreign policy. I help the President to set goals. I think it meshes together well."

REUTERS—The most important change made by the Nixon administration is the organization of foreign policy formulation.

WHO Places Ban On Cigarettes

GENEVA, Jan. 21 (NYT)—The executive board of the World Health Organization passed a resolution today calling on all persons attending its meetings to refrain from smoking.

Approved unanimously by the 24-member board, the resolution recognized that everyone "must decide for himself, whether

he will risk endangering his health by smoking cigarettes. But it added that the individuals "should also have regard to the influence on others of his example."

The board of the specialized UN agency for health also commented that "no organization devoted to the promotion of health can be neutral" on the question of cigarette smoking.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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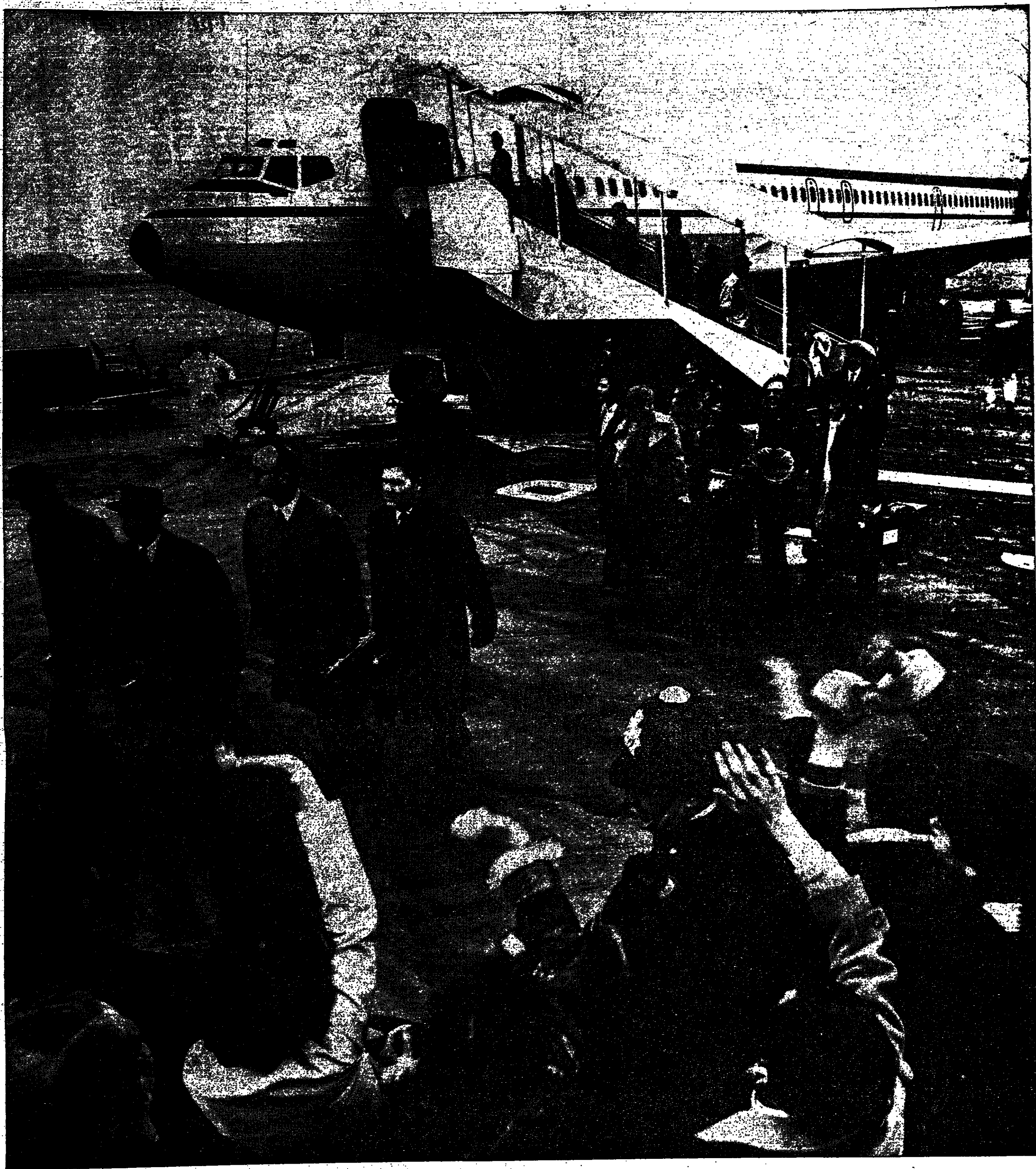
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SECURITY PACIFIC BANK

From Obscure to Unknown

In naming Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court, President Nixon has displayed more glancingly than ever a talent for seeking out undistinguished candidates for the high bench.

Clement F. Haynsworth, though chief judge of a circuit court of appeals, was far below Supreme Court stature in scholarship, range of mind and sensitivity to judicial proprieties. The man selected after he failed to win Senate confirmation—Judge Carswell, only seven months on the appellate bench—is so totally lacking in professional distinction, so wholly unknown for cogent opinions or learned writings, that the appointment is a shock. It almost suggests an intention to reduce the significance of the court by lowering the caliber of its membership.

In his election campaign President Nixon promised to put only "extremely qualified" men on the Supreme Court. But one of the principal qualifications he had in mind was a willingness on the part of nominees to see themselves as "caretakers of the constitution...not super-legislators with a free hand to impose their social and political viewpoints upon the American people."

No one who cares about the country wants justices or anyone else to impose their viewpoints as such. But, since unanimity of viewpoint is hard to come by, all government involves a degree of imposition by someone. It is the duty of the three branches to check and balance the process, and of the judiciary in particular to sustain the spirit of the constitution and see to it that the rights of those imposed on are protected.

It is no recommendation of the justice-designate to have Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia say: "He'll follow precedent. He'll follow the doctrine of *stare decisis* (sticking to past decisions)." The Supreme Court is not a place for men who have built their judicial careers on a static approach to history, as civil rights leaders emphatically agree Judge Carswell has done.

He may in time duplicate the growth in wisdom and in stature that others have experienced in their years on the court. But it is hardly sound policy to name a man to the Supreme Court on the theory that it may do him a world of good.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The State of the German Nation

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's "State of the Nation" address contributed notable clarity and focus to his policy of European reconciliation. The concept of "two states (West and East Germany) in one (German) nation" is apt. It expresses the two parts, and keeps intact the purpose of eventual reunification. This is the Brandt policy: to seek "contacts" on specific issues with East Germany and to leave "one Germany" to be achieved by "later generations." No German leader since the war has had the political courage to admit what everyone else in and out of Germany has conceded, indeed, has insisted on: that Germany will not be reunited for a long, long time. Now that Mr. Brandt has cracked that myth, he is in a position to make policy realistically.

Specifically, Mr. Brandt realizes that a German peace treaty is too remote to guide current requirements. As an alternative, he offers to negotiate "renunciation of force" agreements with Moscow and East Europe. These are not to be merely catalogues of lofty generalities but vehicles for normalizing relations ("the basis for regulating individual solvable political problems"). Bonn is already negotiating with Moscow and is soon to begin with Warsaw; Prague and Budapest appear ready. All of them—some more, some less—want better relations with Germany now.

The stumbling block, of course, is East Germany, which fears that normalization will dislodge Communist power. A few weeks ago Pankow's Walter Ulbricht sent Mr. Brandt, on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, a draft treaty for mutual diplomatic recognition. The Brandt government, which contends the two German states are not "for-

eign" to each other, naturally would not accept that draft, especially as Mr. Ulbricht was adding to it such conditions as that Bonn revise its constitution, leave NATO and so on.

Chancellor Brandt, in his address, flatly ruled out diplomatic recognition of Pankow, while proposing that a renunciation-of-force agreement be negotiated. Mr. Brandt also gave Moscow and Warsaw a lever with which to pry Pankow. He said Bonn would not participate in the "European security conference" Moscow and Warsaw desire, until there is "some positive beginning in the inter-German sphere." That Moscow and Warsaw did lean on that lever was indicated by Mr. Ulbricht Monday in his first open news conference since the Berlin Wall went up in 1961. He does not insist on Bonn's formal recognition first, Mr. Ulbricht said, before political discussions begin. This is progress; not much, but progress.

Apart from the stickiness of the East, Mr. Brandt has two other burrs on his hands. The first is his Christian Democratic parliamentary opposition which, standing firm on traditionalism and apprehension, charges him with abandoning the national goal of reunification in favor of a diplomatic will-o'-the-wisp. Mr. Brandt's answer is that he is just acknowledging, realistically, a delay in implementation of that goal, even while moving more surely toward it. The second burr is the attitude of Germany's allies, particularly the United States, which has yet to incorporate fully into its policy the Brandt perception of long-haul, staged European reconciliation "only in alliance with others." Bonn seeks and needs its allies' collaboration, and they must be forthcoming with it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Some Hope of Peace

The Arabs are preparing for a bigger war, and the Israelis are bound to reciprocate. In Jerusalem there is a tendency to think that by hanging on until Nasser is dislodged another way to peace may be found. That is probably a delusion. No nice friendly generals are waiting to take over in Cairo. If a coup were to come, then, on the evidence of other Arab countries, the new regime would be more militant, not less.

Is it, then, better for Israel to hold all the territory that it has won rather than risk an insecure peace? Israel is justified in looking closely at the terms of a negotiated settlement, arguing hard about them and checking the timetable by which the settlement is to be applied. But in the end a negotiated settlement offers some hope of peace and security. In its absence the Arabs will inevitably prepare for war.

—From the Guardian (London).

Ulbricht's Sure Instinct

Walter Ulbricht's press conference in East Berlin provided a slight foretaste of the kind of tactical maneuvering to be expected from East Germany, in the event that the talks proposed by Bonn ever materialize. Ulbricht is operating from a position of strength, making his moves with the refinement of an apparition who has managed during the past 40 years to follow the intricate meanderings of the party line with a sure instinct.

He is refusing to permit his hands to be tied in any way and is striking the pose of

one who is in a position to choose both the time and the subject of negotiations with West Germany.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Sino-U.S. Talks

Two facts suggest that Communist China is preparing to get out of its ghetto: the victory of the "centrists" over the Red Guards and the political and economic overture to the West with, in particular, the resumption of the Warsaw talks. No general agreement between the United States and China should be expected: Washington maintains political and military relations with Taiwan; Peking wishes to keep a free hand for playing its own international game, thanks to the development of its modern weapons and of its political action, particularly in the Middle East and in western and central Africa.

But something is moving and experts foresee a limited normalization of relations between China and the United States, first on the trade level.

—From Combat (Paris).

Married Priests

Why shouldn't the Roman Catholic Church ordain married men as priests? Despite the impassioned appeal of the pope it will soon have to do so everywhere, where pastoral necessity (the lack of priests) leaves no other solution. The absolute rejection of the non-celibate priesthood is absurd. But the demand to destroy historical traditions overnight is also absurd.

—From Die Welt (Hamburg).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 22, 1895

ST. PETERSBURG—The resignation of M. Casimir-Périer has produced a bad impression on the Russian public, who are unanimous in blaming him as having failed in his duty as a statesman by exposing France to serious danger. At the same time both the press and the public are of the opinion that France will quietly get over its present difficulties and that in any case neither the international policy of France nor its relations with Russia will undergo any change.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 22, 1820

NEW YORK—Twenty-five thousand gallons of gun, vermilion and champagne valued at more than \$10,000,000 has been seized on the New York wharves by federal agents and confiscated. This liquor was awaiting export but arrived at the piers too late to be taken out of the country before national prohibition went into effect. The entire amount has been placed in government warehouses and the owners are permitted, until Jan. 27, to sell it for non-beverage purposes.



'Wild Crazy Inflationary Kids?'

The Politics of Education

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Anybody who wants to understand the fight between Congress and the President on the issue of education should talk to Charles W. Lee, a jovial, roly-poly former Senate aide who is the chief Washington strategist of what is, after the military-industrial complex, the most potent lobby in town—the medicine-education complex.

"We're second," Mr. Lee acknowledges, "but we try harder." And this year the try on education appropriations was so hard that the Democrats found themselves locked into a confrontation with the President they may live to regret.

Behind all this lies a decade of development in the politics of education on the Hill. Back in the Eisenhower years, when the issue of federal aid to schools first surfaced, it was relatively easy for the penny-pinchers to hold the fort. They invoked inflation and then divided the supporters of big federal outlays by introducing the issues of racial segregation and support for religious schools.

Cohen Technique

To move around that blockade, there was developed a bit-and-piece technique by Wilbur Cohen, a professor at the University of Michigan who, during the Kennedy-Johnson years, served the Department of Health, Education and Welfare successively as assistant secretary, under secretary and secretary. The bit-and-piece technique substituted for across-the-board education programs, highly specific measures custom-tailored to particular vested interests.

Thus a bill for buying books would enlist the support of librarians;

one for dormitory construction would engage college officials; another for school construction would be backed by local boards of education. In each case, the start-up costs for the program were almost negligible so it was hard to invoke the inflationary argument. The interested parties became organized as potent lobbies—often by being taken on HEW advisory committees. The intensity of their interest and its narrow focus enabled them to elude general arguments about race and religion. And thus the ground was laid for the enormous rise in educational programs and appropriations that took place in the Kennedy-Johnson years.

The lobbies whistled up by the bit-and-piece technique did not die when the Nixon administration took office. On the contrary, they were fused by Mr. Lee into a single mechanism for defending against appropriations cutbacks.

Broad Grouping

That mechanism is the Emergency Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs. It groups some 70 interested parties—ranging in size from the giant National Education Association to such midges as the Appalachian Educational Lab and the Saranac Community Schools. On key legislation all through last summer it mobilized a stream of doctors, teachers, principals, nuns and librarians to work on strategic congressional leaders for full funding of all education programs.

One result was an education appropriation that went way beyond administration requests all down the line. Where the administration requested nothing for school libraries, the House and Senate agreed on \$80 million. Where the ad-

ministration sought \$85 million for educating the handicapped, the House and Senate agreed on \$100 million. Where the administration asked for \$200 million to help schools in areas affected by federal projects (federally impacted areas) the House and Senate agreed on \$600 million. And where the administration asked a total HEW education appropriation of \$2.1 billion for fiscal 1970, the House-Senate conference agreed on \$3.2 billion.

The second result was that when the President picked out the education appropriation as a place to stand and fight against inflation, the Democrats were positioned. With the medicine-education complex standing behind them, they could not turn around and compromise when the President threatened to veto the HEW appropriation. Instead they have been obliged to stand behind the bill, take a veto, and then go through the effort to override the veto.

Some Democrats, to be sure, feel that stand is good politics. And, no doubt, some Republican senators and congressmen who are forced to come out against education will be made to pay for it in the fall elections. But very few, for in the end the veto will probably be sustained and the appropriation whittled down, with a final difference in outlay so small nobody will remember what happened.

Moreover, Mr. Nixon is using the issue to swing from a soft-line, low profile fight against inflation to a tough and highly visible stand. That stance is good economics and even better politics. And the Democrats are probably going to learn once again how cheerless it is to slug it out with a President who is doing battle against inflation.

'Love Makes the World Go Round?'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—A big change is taking place in the language of politics. Officials are not only talking about home affairs rather than foreign affairs these days and tossing around a new vocabulary of environment, pollution, and ecology, but they are talking about "control of the growth of population."

They are saying, in short, that the United States will not be able to "control" pollution of the atmosphere or the rivers and the seas unless it "controls" the population of the United States, and this word control is being used quite consciously now as a substitute for "family planning."

For example, in a speech that was approved not only by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, but by the President Nixon personally, Dr. Roger O. Egberg was authorized to make this important distinction: "We talk about family planning." Egberg said. "We champion the principles of free choice—freedom of conscience, freedom from coercion of any kind. . . . But what does freedom of choice in family planning imply in the present state of society? It implies enormous population growth for the simple reason that the typical American family, if it can, will elect to have three children, not two. Thus, family planning, in the present state of things, will lead to intractable population growth—to 300 million Americans by the year 2000."

Objective Zero

Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, the science adviser to Nixon, has been developing the same theme, but bringing it down to a more specific objective of reducing our population growth rate to zero, of insuring that there be no more births than deaths. He puts this as delicately as possible in the form of questions, but his meaning is perfectly clear: "Fertility," he says, "has been the key to the survival of every species. And now for the first time in earth's history, there has emerged one creature for which fertility is not a blessing but a curse. That creature is man. . . . Can we reverse

the urges of a billion years of evolving life? Can we reverse the cultural traditions of thousands of years of human civilization? We can."

Now, here is a really stupendous issue of national and even world politics, overriding in its scope and implications all others that it involves even the fundamental issue of war for survival. And it is interesting that the population question is now being faced more directly by a conservative administration than by any other that preceded it.

It is not so many years ago that President Eisenhower, when asked what he thought of government action to encourage birth control, replied that he couldn't think of any subject that was more private or less appropriate for government concern.

Direct Link

Still, Nixon was the first American President to send a message to the Congress on population control along with the state of the union message. And he has more from the private discussions of his aides than from their public speeches, that the administration intends not only to talk a great deal about population control but to link it directly to the control of the population of the country.

What does this mean? It clearly does not mean that the government is going to try to tell parents that they can have only one or two children, as it now says they can have only one spouse at a time. But it does mean that we are on the verge of a massive education program to persuade the people that uncontrolled population growth can be disastrous for their children or grandchildren.

The mathematics and implications of the problem are presently beyond common comprehension. After three centuries of steady population growth, the United States didn't reach its first 100 million people until 1917. Fifty years later the population was 200 million, and it will be 300 million, at present rates of growth, by the end of the century or a little later. Nobody has to be a genius in new math to see that this trend

has to be interrupted and soon. Even in the skies, when the nation grew by more than 24 million—half the population of Great Britain—the governments and institutions of the country were hard put to deal with the complications.

More of Everything

More people, more consumption, more waste products, which means more houses, more schools, more cars, more roads, which means more cities, more pollution, more jobs in more factories producing still more pollution. This is the ominous trend.

Who said: Love makes the world go round? On the world scale the outlook is a horror story. The first billion human beings on earth were not alive together until 1800. By 1930, there were two billion. Now there are three and a half billion. President Nixon's estimate is that, at present rates of growth, world population will be seven billion at the end of the century and there will be added every five years or less. This could bring the world to a standstill. This is why DuBridge is now questioning people's right to have as many children as they can afford, and Egberg is saying: "I think we are going to have to help the people of this country understand that their vital interest and that of their children demands that we control the growth of population."

Moreover, there is an immediate advantage in this developing campaign for population control. For this is a subject in which the government and the young and the poor have a common interest. It is not only the language of politics that is changing, but the great issues of politics as well. For once, the Nixon administration and the university student leaders, and men of all races and parties, though, alas, not yet of all religions, have a unifying challenge and topic of debate in the coming year. No doubt they will divide on the cost, but on the objective of a manageable population in a decent environment they should be able to agree.

How It Worked in 1969

The Southern Strategy

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—While Congress was enjoying the vacation that ended Monday, the computer over at Congressional Quarterly (CQ), the private news-research organization that makes the most careful audit of congressional voting, has been sponging out a wealth of statistics about who did what to whom during the first round of President Nixon's bout with the Democratic Congress.

The most intriguing finding is one that casts a good deal of doubt on the "Southern strategy" that many of us have imputed to the administration.

CQ found that the President enjoyed considerable success last year, winning 74 percent of the roll-call votes on which he had taken a clear-cut advance position. This was a somewhat lower score than either Eisenhower, Kennedy or Johnson racked up in his first year in office—but each of them enjoyed the advantage of working with a Congress controlled by his own party. Considering the partisan differences, the 1968 session was not a bad showing for Mr. Nixon—not by a long shot.

Two-thirds of his victories came with bipartisan support. Majorities in both parties, for example, backed him on such key votes as the ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the authorization of the draft lottery.

Most of the remaining Nixon victories came on partisan tests where Republicans picked up enough defecting Democrats to win. Examples of such victories included the House votes on the original tax bill and on the Philadelphia Plan for minority hiring.

The interesting point that emerges from the CQ studies is the rarity of the Nixon victories that can be attributed to that hoary monster, "the Conservative Coalition."

The coalition, as defined by CQ, is an alliance of the majority of the voting Republicans and the majority of voting Southern Democrats against the majority of voting Northern Democrats. Considering that Republicans and Southern Democrats make up three-fifths of the membership of both House and Senate, it is not surprising that all that has been said about the administration's "Southern strategy" by this reporter and others, one would expect to see the coalition active on Mr. Nixon's behalf.

Well, CQ found that the coalition appeared in 27 percent of the roll calls during the year and won 68 percent of the tests in which it was involved—both figures being the second highest in the past decade.

But those statistics are less impressive than they seem. Only 30 of the 114 Conservative Coalition roll calls came on issues where the President had taken a stand and on only 21 of the 30 occasions did the coalition agree with Mr. Nixon.

Put another way, the CQ figure grandeur" exists only on the of one great nation with respect to the proliferation of arms.

RICHARD F. BULLIVANT
Nemours-sur-Seine, France

the plot

In "The Laws of Tools" 14), Russell Baker merely on the surface of the noncooperation of tools. Any mature and the full man knows that all man objects are in conspiracy with us. I can think of no more a belief that politicians are a bottom of it.

Liabon. THOMAS DEVI

Also on ABM

Although Joseph Alsop has represented the Hedda H school of political commentary Jan. 16 column on the ABM comes as a shock. The anti-equilibrium columnist is triumphant in his column on opposing the ABM. Sen. Ed is "quite possibly talking about million dead Jews," is so strong as to leave one speechless. IET insists on continuing to Alsop, perhaps it had best on him to the Congress.

PAIT, G. SPAGNO
La Madeleine, France.

Prices Hiked By U.S. Steel About 4.6%

Follows Similar Move From Its Competitors

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—U.S. Steel Corp. announced price increases averaging 4.6 percent on a wide range of products today, continuing the accelerated industry move toward higher prices that began shortly after the United States negotiated voluntary import restraints with Japan and European producers a year ago.

The action took place as a Nixon administration move to ease the steel industry's price controls.

The move followed the lead of other major steel producers, including Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Republic Steel Corp., which also raised prices today.

U.S. Steel said it is raising prices on a wide range of products, including hot-rolled, cold-rolled, galvanized and other coated sheets, products accounting for more than a third of its output.

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Philip N. Buckminster, formerly vice-president, corporate staff, has been named Chrysler vice-president for Europe in the firm's international division. Mr. Buckminster, 42, was formerly vice-president of Chrysler International SA in Geneva. He is now in charge of Chrysler's European operations. Mr. Buckminster had been, until 1964, president and managing director of Chrysler International.

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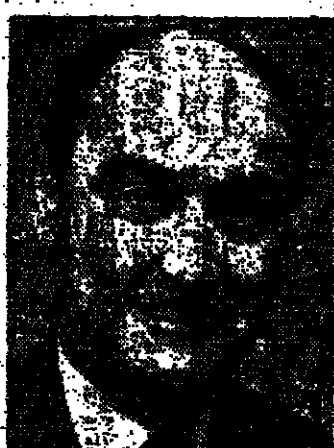
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James A. Goodson

James A. Goodson, general manager of the consumer products group for ITT Europe in Brussels, has been named a corporate vice-president of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

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Sperry Rand Profits, Revenue Up

Earnings Slump At Uniroyal Inc.

Under new mandatory accounting methods, with net taking into consideration securities transactions and provision for loan losses, the earnings came to \$63.37 million, or \$2.98 a share, compared with the restated \$45.39 million, or \$2.13 a share, in 1968.

Consolidated net operating income—minus the effect of securities transactions—rose 30 percent to \$64.54 million from \$49.65 million.

Gains were also recorded in loans, deposits, and total asset figures. Deposits were up 4.5 percent to a new high at \$8.7 billion. Loans gained \$50.58 million, or 9.9 percent, to \$5.12 billion at the end of 1969 and assets gained 8.5 percent during the year to a total of \$10.6 billion.

Getty Oil

Getty Oil Co. reported today that its net profits more than doubled in the fourth quarter, enabling the firm to report a 7.8 percent earnings gain for 1969 as a whole.

The quarter's profits jumped to \$105.76 million, or \$5.30 a share, from \$51.1 million, or 72 cents a share, in the year-ago period, on a 6.5 percent revenue rise to \$317 million from \$298.4 million in 1968.

For the year, profits came to \$105.76 million, or \$5.30 a share, compared with \$49.25 million, or \$2.47 a share, in 1968. Revenues rose 5 percent to \$1.24 billion from \$1.18 billion.

A change in accounting methods, however, tacked on \$9.26 million to net profits.

Not included in the 1969 figures was a net gain of \$4.05 million from the sale of Getty Oil Italiana.

Trans World Airlines

Trans World Airlines had an 8.3 percent drop in earnings for 1969, despite a 27.4 percent jump in profits from its Hilton Hotel subsidiary.

Combined results for the year showed net at \$19.76 million, or \$1.63 a share, down from \$21.54 million, or \$1.78 a share, the year before. Revenues climbed 16 percent to \$1.1 billion from \$945.2 million.

Profits from TWA's airline operations dropped to \$11.86 million from \$15.34 million the year before, while Hilton turned in net of \$7.9 million, up from \$6.3 million in 1968.

TWA directors again voted to omit the quarterly dividend, last paid in the first quarter of 1969.

ACEC Reports

Mounting Losses

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Ateliers de Construction Electriques de Charleroi (ACEC) said today its net loss increased to between \$7.3 and \$7.8 million last year, from \$4.2 million in 1968.

The company will call an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on Feb. 11 to approve the almost \$10 million increase in the company's capital to \$33.6 million, which will be wholly taken up by Westinghouse World Corp., a subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric of the United States.

Western Bancorp.

Western Bancorporation, a Los Angeles bank holding company, showed a 41 percent gain in consolidated 1969 income, compared with restated figures for 1968.

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Telex Scores Again

N.Y. Prices in Modest Gain; AT & T Not Allowed to Trade

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT).—American Telephone, which unveiled what is considered the largest corporate financing in history, did not trade today as the New York Stock Exchange posted a modest advance.

Telex, meanwhile, continued its spectacular run by rising 10 7/8 to 146 7/8 after selling at 131 1/2 on the active list, traded as low as 20 3/4 last year and closed out 1969 at 90 1/2.

The surge in Telex, a maker of computer peripheral equipment and other products, has been fueled by a vastly improved earnings report and by recurring rumors of a possible stock split. "The aggressive mutual funds evidently have been buying the stock," noted one broker.

Telephone Reaction

Telephone, the nation's most widely owned issue with upwards of 3.1 million stockholders, removed the wraps from a financing package that drew such comments as "creative and constructive" and "very novel for a blue chip" from Wall Street analysts.

The NYSE stated that it did not permit any trading in Telephone "due to the unusual importance of the proposed offering by AT&T and the large numbers of investors affected."

The Big Board went on to say that it felt "the public should have an additional opportunity over time to evaluate the details of the announcement."

Telephone closed yesterday at 49, or only half a point above its 1969-70 low of 48 1/2. The high over the last year was 58 1/8. The stock reached its record price of 75 in 1964.

Most Active

Marathon Oil, the most active issue, fell 1 5/8 to 31 3/8 and reached a new yearly low.

Broad market indicators, in what was regarded as a technical rally after the recent downswing in stock prices, showed general improvement.

The Dow Jones Industrial average gained 4.42 at 782.27. Standard & Poor's was up 0.08 at 89.91 and the NYSE index added 0.04 at 50.40.

Mutual Funds

BS	netl	4.99	5.42	N	Hor	27.39	27.39
Aut		9.50	10.33	Pro	Fund	10.21	10.21
				Provdnt		6.05	6.05

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have been appointed
Vice Presidents

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International

an. 21, 1970

Oil	1.73	1.71	1.71
Petrol	2.22	2.11	2.10
Gas	1.23	1.21	1.20
35 Spooner	3.10	3.00	3.00
100 Triad	5.15	5.05	5.05
1000 Triad	5.15	5.05	5.05
Total sales	2,862,000		

Montreal Stocks			
25 Algonia	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
100 Asbestos	26	26	26
66 Bank Mont	14	15 1/2	15 1/2
55 Brinco	36		
100 Can. Cement	31	32	32
100 Can. Corn of	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
100 Can. Sarnia	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
100 CAE	Ind	7	7
100 Can. Indust	13	12 1/2	12 1/2
100 Can. Int. Ind	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
100 Can. Bank	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
100 Can. Zell A	12	12	12
100 Can. Zell B	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
100 Imp. Tra	25	23 1/2	23 1/2
100 Can. Svc. S.	25	25	25
100 Macdon	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
100 Johnson	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
100 Power	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
100 Price Co	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
100 Rolland A	26	26	26
100 Rolland B	26	26	26
100 Royal Bank	26	26 1/2	26 1/2
100 Royal Trust	26	26 1/2	26 1/2
100 Steinberg A	12 1/2	13	13
100 Steinberg B	Ind	12 1/2	12 1/2
100 Zellers	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Total sales	1,042,400	shares.	

Many happy returns

You can get the Income
 instead of setting for
 a return after you have

With United States Investment

8 1/2% for 2 years
8 1/2% for 4 years
9 % for 6 years

91% for 8 years

91% for 10 years
91% for 12 years
10 % for 14 years
101% for 16 years
101% for 18 years
101% for 20 years
11 % for 22 years
111% for 24 years

Information Services Office

U.S. Investment Services
(Nassau, Bahamas)

هكذا منة لأصل

[illegible]

Commodity and unit		Wed.	Thurs.
FOODS			
Wheat 1 red bush	81.86%	81.86%	81.86%
Wheat 2 red bush	1.82%	1.82%	1.82%
Corn 3 yellow bush	1.54%	1.54%	1.54%
Corn 4 white bush	.94%	.94%	.94%
Soybean 1 bush	1.54%	1.54%	1.54%
Cocoa Acacia lb	* .31%	.37%	.37%
Cocoa 4 Santos lb	* .21%	.37%	.37%
TEXTILES			
Printcloth 64-80 yds	.16%	.15%	.15%
Sheel hilly (21%) ton	50.00	50.00	50.00
Print cloth 3, 4 yds	80.00	80.00	80.00
Print cloth 4 yds	40.41	40.41	40.41
Print cloth 4 yds	.18%	.18%	.18%
Copper sheet lb	36.56%	44	44
Copper sheet lb	1.54%	1.54%	1.54%
Copper sheet lb	1.54%	1.54%	1.54%
Silver 99.9% lb	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
COMMODITY INDEXES			
Moody's index Dec 100	32.3	37.3	37.3
* Nominal; + Asked.			
NEW YORK FUTURES			

		RYE			
Mar	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.14%
Apr	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14%
Jul	1.13%	1.13%	1.13%	1.13%	1.13%
Sep				1.13	1.13
Dec					
SOYBEANS					
Jan	2.01%	2.01%	2.01	2.01	2.01
Mar	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01
May	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%
Jul	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%
Sep	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%
Nov	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%
Dec	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%
SOYBEAN OIL					
	9.21	9.25	9.25	9.25	
Mar	9.01	9.01	9.01	9.01	9.01
May	9.01	9.01	9.01	9.01	9.01
Jul	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81
Sep	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81
Oct	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81
Nov	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81
Dec	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jan	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50
Mar	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50
May	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50
Jul	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50
Sep	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50
Nov	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50
Dec	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50

PEANUTS



B.C.



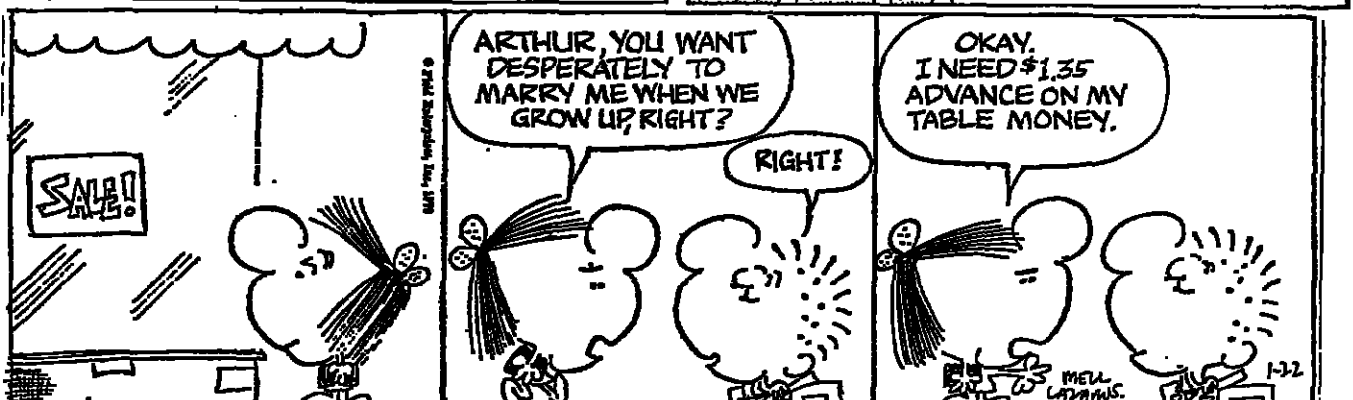
I. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



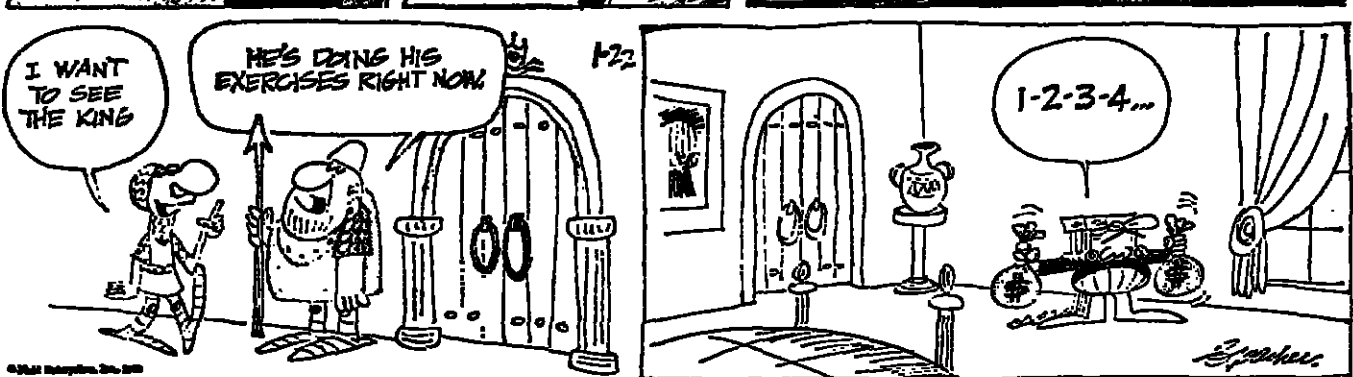
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened one spade. After the response of two clubs, he jumped to four spades, which suggested distributional strength but a hand lacking the high-card strength for a jump to three spades. North made a cue-bid of five diamonds, and South bid six spades on the strength of his firm control of the unbid heart suit, as well as the diamond fit.

South took the heart king with the ace and immediately led a club. West put up the club ace and tried to cash a heart trick by leading the queen.

When South ruffed the heart queen he had a discard available on the heart jack but he still could not count 12 tricks. He drew trumps in four rounds, causing East to part with one diamond and his two remaining hearts. A club lead to the king left this position:

NORTH
 ♠ A 5
 ♥ J 10 9
 ♦ A 10 6
 ♣ K J 10 8 2

WEST
 ♠ 8 7 4 3
 ♥ K Q 8 6 3
 ♦ 8 3
 ♣ A 6

EAST
 ♠ 6
 ♥ 7 5 4 2
 ♦ Q 7 5 4
 ♣ Q 9 7 4

SOUTH (O)
 ♠ K Q J 10 9 2
 ♥ A
 ♦ K J 9 2
 ♣ 5 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 West led the heart king.

The declarer was not disturbed when West discarded a heart. East was known to have left one club and two diamonds, so the queen was sure to fall from one side or the other. The jack made the 12th trick, giving South his slam.

Lodged in all is a set metaphor; thus, in May Bird-babes still in the egg click to each other Hatch!

June-struck cuckoos go off-pitch; when obese July Turns earth's heating up, unknocking their poisoned ropes, Vipers move into play...

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIVLT
 YOBOT
 THINGK
 STEJAM

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble CROWN INKED KIDNAP BEMEN
 Answer: What you might expect dandys' wife to have - A KICK IN IT

BOOKS

CITY WITHOUT WALLS AND OTHER POEMS

By W. H. Auden. Random House. 124 pp. \$4.50.

Reviewed by Paul West

THE POET who most ingeniously tests Rilke's assertion that all things are eligible for poetry is, ironically, not Rilke at all, who dates on the sublime, but Auden, who for the past forty years or so has treated us to a poetry of elegantly inclusive mention. Nothing seems alien to him, although some things he prefers to others, even if, as he says, these favorite "dream images date him": crossroads, moorlands, binoculars, chalk cliffs, alluvial flats, political and psychological hinterlands, defunct industrial sites, enigmatic frontiers, secret agents, newsworthy vignettes, clinics, gasworks, and what not. In this collection of thirty-seven new poems, he calls "miner's-lamp country," "roll country, deadly to brothers."

Not that this is all, or even the best, of Auden; it's just the hardware he has made his own and uses to cut back the lyrical, halt it short of gush, or install it in a context that becomes almost disciplinary. The Auden manner—terse, exact, explanatory yet muscularly alive—accommodates the full variety of his matter with a constant logistical calm which defies life's endless commotion.

Essentially, his idiom is that of an appreciative survey, his tone is that of talk; and the two together provide a manner that seems to tell us it is worldly enough to be relied upon. Auden enjoys classifying, typifying, marshaling at a distance, similar creatures under banner headlines that look blasé but in fact evince an intelligent man's passion to sort out what's going on both within and without the "city." Such an unsheltered poetry as his entails a degree of order imposed, but behind the urbane labeling there is always a care, a reverence—dominant in this volume—for what he calls "the happy ephemerality of all things." Few poets have learned from Auden, although many should, how to delineate what is under their noses, making it as immediate in language as it is to the senses.

Among the aging too large a group dies by looking a mess. Thus Inspector Auden nevertheless on this occasion extends a glad hand. He never disappoints with his even those who cannot see his bliss of faith. To respect him for always to sense to us about our hat whether enchantments in late it or not.

O.K. I say, pass on; these flip things are part and parcel of Auden's refreshingly univac approach to his art. The magisterial and pensive heart of the book is in the poems he devotes to the everlasting mystery and

indignity of being all of us bodies. "For what? Nothing asks, haunted by a Creation cannot translate into an fiction. Some force—a Nothing—'selfless mother of all my cials,' 'a Thingummy'—proved 'exactly the right, ingredu to start and to cocker life,' a that fact may or may not ch us up. Auden it obliquely tifies:

To speak is human because human to listen, beyond hope, for an Night Day, when the creatured Image shall become the Likeness, Cliver-of-life, translate for till I accomplish my corp at last.

Those capital letters are a too grand for me, too into to insinuate; but I can see the act of writing is the relation of non-verbal phenomena into human terms, of the man into something even a human: a vain exercise, doubt, yet in Auden's term dry run for his envisioned translation of word into act. Such is the relentless pting that informs these pe supplying even the most taxed and festive of them. "Eulogy" of Nevil Coghill the occasion of his retirement the "Mosaic" for Mar Moore's eightieth birthday) a perspective of evaluated evity, "translating," even Boken was translated, hill's "structure of carbon and brine" into "a life drolly," and Miss Mo poems, "dolphin-graceful carts from Sweden," into "unfreaked integrity." His sixty-three, Auden studies fellow-survivors with a mous relish mingled with a most, formal gratitude achievements, permitted force, a Natural lottery, singled him out to live to his say.

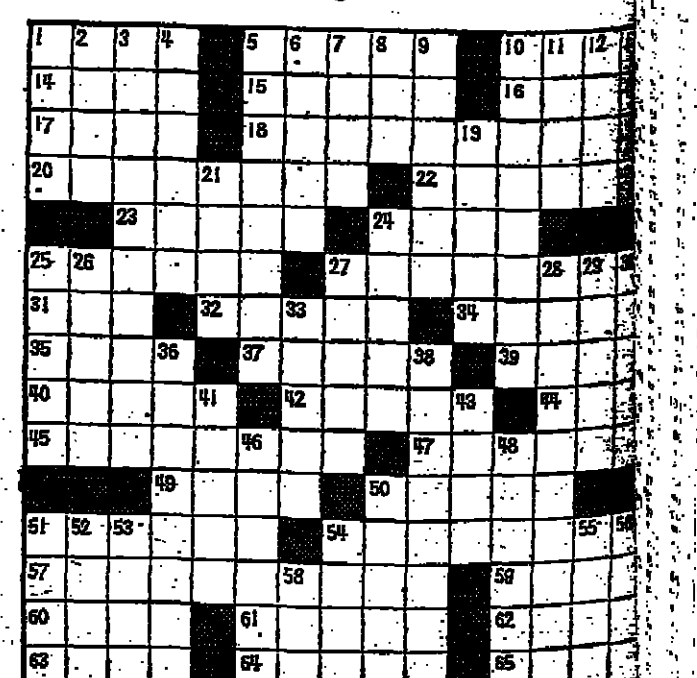
The most captivating of these wry, succinct, meditations is Auden's sense of a life ungully joyed the more he articulates and yet suspected (dare known) to be a rehearsal something else, sky which, nonetheless, he defatigably examined and an "enchanted habitat." As well as being, as he "a New Yorker who open Times at the obit page," also one of the exceptions plied in his complaint to Coghill that

Among the aging too large a group dies by looking a mess. Thus Inspector Auden nevertheless on this occasion extends a glad hand. He never disappoints with his even those who cannot see his bliss of faith. To respect him for always to sense to us about our hat whether enchantments in late it or not.

Paul West's "Words for a Daughter" will be published later this year. This was written for Book 1 literary supplement of Washington Post.

CROSSWORD—By Will W.

ACROSS
 1 Helper. Abbr. 51 Kind of cotton 19 Farmyard son
 2 Jazz figures 54 Movie techniques 21 American ball
 3 European 57 Gardening aid 24 "Thinker" man
 4 Rio's beach 59 "Finnish" 25 Rows
 5 Chou 60 Chinese society 26 Unearthly
 6 Raging strip 61 Wallace's running mate 27 Confection's need
 7 Migration 62 Put 29 Famous violin
 8 Item for relish 63 Fair 30 Installs
 9 Snap 64 Containers 33 Restrains
 10 Cage of song 65 Sketches: Abbr. 36 Inseparable
 11 Famous scientist 1 Decrees 38 Airport also-
 12 Italian painter 2 Fern spores 41 Hebrew mon-
 13 Flimsy dwelling 3 Of a penmanship style 46 Cuddle
 14 Hats 31 Comparative suffix 48 "I if I got
 15 Plant firmly 32 Start to learn 50 Philippine is-
 16 Wall projection 5 Musical dirges 51 Executive fa-
 17 Silkwork 6 Eerden 52 Excavate
 18 Indian garments 7 Run 53 Abbr.
 19 Type of cotton 8 From Scot. 52 Irish exclamation
 20 Iranian coins 9 Streisand 53 Jungle home
 21 Colors 10 Shirley Temple's craft 54 Smoke
 22 —King Cole 11 Greedy 55 Math branch
 23 Lookout 12 Type of gem setting 56 Prices the
 24 Joints with a cause 57 Arden and others 58 Fell



Giovanoli Captures Cup Giant Slalom

Tomorrow's regular slalom here does not count toward the World Cup.

LEADING FINISHERS

1. Dumeng Giovanoli, Swit.....	2:12.14
2. Patrick Ruess, France	2:17.41
3. Georges Mandut, France.....	3:12.50

3. Jackie Blomquist, <i>Switzerland</i>	3:19.43
6. Walter Tresch, <i>Switzerland</i>	3:19.73
7. Andrzej Bachleda, <i>Poland</i>	3:20.15
8. Werner Kleinert, <i>Austria</i>	3:20.81
9. Christian Neundorfer, <i>W.G.</i>	3:21.01
10. Harald Rohrer, <i>Austria</i>	3:21.19

WORLD CUP LEADERS

	Pts.
1. Patrick Ennel, <i>France</i>	155
2. Gustavo Thoeni, <i>Italy</i>	107
3. Duncum Giovanoli, <i>Switzerland</i>	88
4. Karl Schranz, <i>Austria</i>	81

EAST

Williams 60, Coast Guard 57.
SOUTHWEST
Davison 72, Furman 71.
Stetson 68, Fla. Southern 68.
N.C. Wesleyan 60, Va. Wesleyan 58.
Ga. Southern 74, 73.

MIDWEST

Mich. St. 55, Notre Dame 52.
Cincinnati 71, Bradley 64.
Ill. Tech. 61, Chicago 59.
Ball St. 52, East. Ill. 74.
Akron 55, Bowling 52.
Cleveland 59, Ohio 52, Ohio 52.
Iowa Wesleyan 52, Purdue 72.
Munster 67, Oberlin 60.
Walsh 60, Wash. 59.
Ashland 43, Steubenville 37.
Denison 52, Den. 52, Chocoma 52.

SOUTHWEST

Tou 57, Rice 58.
Texas Tech 50, SMU 60.
E. Texas State 50, Texas Wesleyan 70.

PACIFIC WEST

W. Montana 74, Mont. Tech. 53.
S. Oregon 67, Ore. Tech. 61.
Idaho 65, Portland 58.
Los Angeles 58, St. Bonite 57.
Pepperdine 58, Rev. Las Vegas 52.
Stanford 60, Santa Clara 58.
Cal. Poly. (Pom.) 56, San Diego 73. St. Mary's 58.

[illegible][illegible]

Marciano Computerizes Clay in 13th

On this score, the fight seemed surprisingly real, for a staged fight. Especially in the later rounds, when the camera work got fancier, the action at times looked natural.

defeated in real fights. He has won 29, 23 by knockout. He is currently appealing a five-year jail sentence for his military-induction defiance.



PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Fighting Clay watched himself get knocked out by Rocky Marciano last night, and before the screen could flash the instant replay, he stood up and shouted, "I'm going home."

He grabbed his coat, covered his head with it and yelled to the crowd, "Can't no 45-year-old man put me down," Clay said.

But the odds caught up with him and the crowd roared when Marciano pinned Clay on the ropes and then in the corner.

"I'm a fighter, not a man that many times he didn't go down," Clay hollered.

"It takes a good champ to lose like that," Clay said after it was over.

He had a dim view of the instant replay at the end of the rounds in which there was a knockdown.

"I don't want to see no more footage," he said glumly. "That computer was made in Alabama."

This is not to quibble with the result, which could be quibbled with. It is the very idea of matching a dead 45-year-old fighter with a 27-year-old one. It can't be done and no amount of expert film splicing and compositing can make it work.

Both times, however, the computer was fed with ratings by "experts"—the same "experts" that once had ranked Sonny Liston as one of the greatest and earlier had made decisive remarks about Marciano ("Whom did he ever beat?") was what they were saying 30 years ago.

During the viewing here at the Cinema Le Rex, a fight fan named Jean-Paul Belmonte said, "Well, at least the computer wasn't racist."

PARIS, Jan. 21.—There are a lot of words in the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary to describe the Rocky Marciano-Muhammad Ali computerized "fight." Unfortunately, they are not available to the readers of a family newspaper. The least that can be said is that it was a load of what sounds like the cowering on a bed.

This is not to quibble with the result, which could be quibbled with. It is the very idea of matching a dead 45-year-old fighter with a 27-year-old one. It can't be done and no amount of expert film splicing and accom-

panying either. The fight was fixed as the beginning of the film. Marciano was saying how glad he was that an impartial computer would decide one and for all what was the greatest heavyweight fighter. Naturally, it was the same computer that in a radio series of computerized "fights" had decided that Marciano was the greatest. Clay having lost in the quarter-finals to another dead boxer (James Jeffries).

Both times, however, the computer was fed with ratings by "experts"—the same "experts" that once had ranked Sonny Liston as one of the greatest and earlier had made derisive remarks about Marciano ("Whom did he ever beat?")—was what they were saying 30 years ago.

For the viewing here at the Cinema Le Rex, a fight fan named Jean-Paul Belmondo said, "Well, at least the computer wasn't racist."

After the viewing in the United States, Ali said the machine "must have been made in Alabama."

Ali was probably much closer to the truth. A computer's circuits can only reflect the data fed into it. And who is to say that the "experts" were not at least prejudiced, if not racist, against the beliefs of Ali? For example, is Ali's punch so negligible that although he tore up Marciano's face (there was lots of ketchup in the film) he could not really stun his movie opponent? Ali did put away a few fighters in his time.

Again, this is not meant as criticism.

East Takes NBA All-Star Game

NBA All-Star				
EAST (1962)				
Cunningham	G	F	7	10
Havlicek	F	T	3	17
Reed	T	C	2	21
Richards	C	B	3	21
Fraser	S	B	3	21
Johnson	S	B	1	2
Alexander	B	B	0	0
T. Van Arsdale	A	B	1	2
Greer	A	T	1	15
J. Walker	T	B	0	0
Robinson	B	B	0	0
DeBusschere	B	B	0	0

EAST (1892)				WEST (1893)			
	G	F	T		G	F	T
Cunningham	6	5	18	Hartwig	2	5	10
Havlicek	7	3	17	Bayler	2	5	9
Reed	9	3	21	Neves	9	6	24
Wentz	7	3	21	Wentz	7	8	23
Frank	3	1	7	Rutman	3	3	15
Johnson	3	0	10	C. Walker	1	2	4
Alcindore	4	2	10	Mullins	4	0	8
T. Van Arsdale	3	0	6	Wentz	2	0	5
Greer	7	1	15	D. Van Arsdale	2	0	8
J. Walker	0	1	1	Wilkins	3	3	12
Johnson	8	0	6	Caldwell	5	3	13
DeBussche	3	0	8	Bridges	2	1	5
Total	61	30	142	Total	43	29	138
<p>Atkendale—15.34.</p>				<p>51 38 25 38—135 38 38 38—142</p>			

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 (AP).—The National Basketball Association, choosing a collision course with the American Basketball Association, has decided to add new cities next season. Now the question is: can the cities afford the NBA's other additions? Aside from voting, 13-2, yesterday to expand into Cleveland, Buffalo, Houston and Portland, Ore., NBA owners also reportedly agreed to raise the entrance fee for franchise, raising it to something like \$3.5 million.

Another addition to the price of belonging to the NBA is believed to include a term that would give the new-city title of the television money.

While the five hopefuls—Buffalo as two bidders—came to the meeting ready to fulfill earlier conditions, several, and possibly all five, might not be willing to surrender to

Cleveland's Nick Mileti and Portland's Harry Glickman both left town abruptly after the announcement.

The meeting reaffirmed an earlier decision by the NBA to expand, although that earlier pronouncement indicated only two new cities. Four votes were needed to stop expansion and New York's Ned Irish reportedly was joined by as many as seven other owners at one time in rejecting expansion.

However, after a change in the expansion committee for "a fresh approach," the expansion-minded owners once again gained the upper hand.

The majority of the owners apparently are willing to haul in the expanded entrance fee, if the applicants are willing to pay, and use it to barrel full steam ahead into an almost certain all-out bidding war against the ABA for the col-

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Wilt Chamberlain will rejoin the Los Angeles Lakers before the regular season ends, Dick White, a spokesman for the National Basketball Association Club, said.

"Wilt says he'll be back early in March," White said. "There's no doubt that we'll have him back some time during the regular season."

Chamberlain ruptured a tendon below his right kneecap on Nov. 7 and had to undergo surgery.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—Gordie Howe and Bobby Hull scored a goal and the East Division won the West, 4-1, in the National Hockey League's 23rd annual All-Star Game last night.

Howe, on Detroit's NHL's reigning champion, scored his first All-Star goal on a feed from Chicago's Hull, who later scored his first All-Star tally.

The two goals were the fastest in All-Star history as well as the fastest from the start of a game and the fastest from the start of a period.

A record All-Star crowd of 16,537 saw the East Division dominate play almost throughout.

The East broke the 1-1 tie at 7:20 of the first period on Howe's power-play tally, set up on a perfect

Three goals and others by Montreal's Jacques Laperriere and New York's Walt Tkaczuk came in the first half of the game against Philadelphia's Bernie Parent, the West's starting goalie.

After Tkaczuk's goal, Jacques Laperriere of the St. Louis Blues took over in the West nets and held off the powerful East squad the rest of the way.

The All-Stars shattered three scoring records in the first half-minute of the game when first Laperriere, at 26 seconds, and then East's Practice of Pittsburgh for the West, at 37 seconds, traded goals.

Hull struck again early in the second period, whipping a patented, 35-foot slap shot that whistled past Parent. Midway through the period, Tkaczuk tapped a loose puck past Parent for the East's last goal. It came at 9:37 and marked the end of the evening's work for both Parent and East goalie Ed Giacomin of New York.

Plante took over in the West cage and Chicago's Tony Esposito went in to play goal for the East.

The East stars outshot the West, 44-17, with Plante making 20 saves in the third period alone.

KUING.—At Le Chaux, France, Egon Zimmermann of Austria won the special license of a tournament for professionals in two parallel tracks. In the final, Zimmermann defeated Frenchman Jean-Marc Morla, a ski monitor in Val d'Aure where he had never competed in international events as an amateur, two points to one. It was his surprise of the semi-finals was Zimmer's elimination of veteran French skier Guy Perillat by 6.4 seconds in the combined times of two runs to win the first official Zimmermann ski race in Austria. Gerhard Hopfgartner, 2-0, led St. Moritz Switzerland, and Jiri Necek Czechoslovakia repeated his French success at Chamouilly on the second leg of the Grand Prix des Nations side-by-side contest. With two best jumps of over 81 meters, he scored 215.7 points. Second of Soviet countryman Nikolai Stepanov (209.9) and Hans Schmid, Switzerland (206.4).

With the final contest to come in the Czechoslovakia heads the team standings with 818.5 points, in front of Switzerland (387.4). West Germany (354.1), Yugoslavia (371.9) and Italy (350.5).

Tuesday Night
Dallas 141 (Leaks 23, Corns 24), Los
Angeles 119 (Anderson 29, Raymond 17).

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